



The Reading Matter will consist of Original Stories, History, Biography, Agriculture, Education, Poetry, and the Foreign and Domestic News of the Day.

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Sweet Fern Spring; OR, THE PRIMA DONNA'S TRIUMPH.

BY MISS MARY W. JANVRYN.

Author of "Cornelian Rings," "Wrecker's Daughter," "Desires, the Quadroon," "Warning Star," "Ruby Cross," and other Tales.

CHAPTER I.

"It is a terrible thing to have nobody to love me!"

It was a wild sweet spot, screened from the burning heats of an August sun—a little hollow among the shading silver birches, where the purple fox-glove and the delicate anemones nestled lovingly in the early spring-time, and the wild geraniums trailed their vines and blossoms; and now, the feathery ferns and graceful brake-leaves waved in the "soft South" over the margin of a clear bubbling boiling spring.

And the speaker! a strange wild-looking child of some twelve summers, with thin olive features, and great black eyes that looked you through and through, with so glorious a light in their luminous depths that they almost redeemed that thin, pale, tear-stained face from the charge of positive plainness. She lay upon a bed of rich moss under the birches—matted curls, as dusky as Indian maid's oversweeping the emerald velvet soil; little bare brown feet, with the high arched Spanish instep, protruded from under the hem of an old tattered calico frock; and tiny, rose-tinted fingers, foil had not spoiled, albeit all day long they were often in contact with the pots and kettles in Mrs. Armstrong's kitchen of that farmhouse yonder among the elms, pressed the long cool brake-leaves to her hot, flushed, tear-stained cheeks.

At a little distance, on the moss near the margin of the spring, lay a bright tin pail, brought hither to be filled and carried up to the farmhouse; but her task seemed quite forgotten as she lingered there, her head crushed to the moss, her great black eyes gazing over and over the whispering birches, and moaning over and over that sad plaint of a weary heart, "It is terrible to have no one to love me!"

Yes, it is terrible to have no childhood! to remember no time when a mother's lip pressed your own—when no white fingers lifted the curls caressingly from your forehead, or set the signet of affection on your eager lips—nor ever the wide earth held a soft breast whereon your head might be pillowed to soothe its dull aching pain! The orphan, the outcast, the wanderer! God surely should look down in His great pity upon such, and send blessed angels to keep watch and ward over their footsteps and whisper loving messages in their ears, since words of earthly kindness for them are few!

Ah, yes! How few, indeed, had been words of affection for poor Maggie Liston, who for twelve weary loveless years had groped along her cheerless path—the child with the large luminous eyes, who lay there in the blessed hush of the summer afternoon with the hungry cry of her little heart, shaping itself into the wish, "somebody to love me!"

Never before had the child spoken aloud her cravings. Certainly, with the low brow that had often quitted into a frown under her floating tangled elf-locks, and the eyes that had flashed back defiance to the unfeeling taunt, and often the angry blow, of a harsh task-mistress—certainly few had come to regard her other than a sullen, unlovable child; such would have failed to recognise her, as she lay there that summer's day close by the margin of Sweet Fern Spring, softened and tender, with a strange sunniness stealing over her features after the tear-shower had broken and passed away.

Perhaps the bird songs in the silver birches overhead had something to do with that meek, loving, sunny smile that gradually crept about her crimson lips—for two golden orioles, swaying to and fro on the edges of their long, swinging, purple-lined nest at the extremity of a drooping branch, had struck up a lively duet; and a stray bobolink—or, as our latter day poets have christened this merry chatterer, "Robert of Lincoln"—fitting from out the vanished spring-land, rattled off a sort of crazy running accompaniment to the aforesaid golden robins' song. And little Maggie lay very quiet on the moss below—her thin, weird features brightening into absolute beauty; and flashing her large eyes up into the foliage.

"Oh, the dear little birdies are so happy!" she murmured at length in a hushed whisper. "Nothing to do but sing, sing, all day long! Maybe that's what makes 'em so happy: I wish I was a bird, too! Nobody hates birds, or strikes or pushes 'em round: it must be real nice to sit up there in the cool shade, or fly away through the beautiful blue sky, singing, singing all the time!" And then a stray thought, born of their merry music, wandered into her brain. "Maybe if I should sing so, I shouldn't feel so vexed

back so, and the earthen cup in your hand. I have it, yet! You shall be *Gangneide*! How would you like that, little one?"

"Please, Mr. Phillip, you may make me what you like," answered the child submissively; a quiet tide of affection flooding her eyes.

"You're a good girl, Maggie!" said the youth, threading his white fingers through her curls—"and a little bobolink into the bargain. Come, sit down here, and tell me, was it you I heard chirping away here like a bird as I came up the turnpike path? Sing me something, Maggie!"

"But Hannah called me—" and just then the harsh cry came ringing out from the farmhouse. Again Maggie caught up the pail with a frightened air. "Indeed, I must go," she said.

"Maggie, come and sit down here," said Phillip authoritatively. "If there's any blame, my shoulders are broad enough to bear it. It'll be good exercise for Hannah's lungs. Don't be frightened, puss; and he drew her to his side. "We'll let the singing go 'til some other day; but I want you to tell me what you've been doing all summer. At school, I suppose—studying hard, as you promised when I went away?"

The little bright face was shaded. "Oh, I wanted to—indeed I did, Mr. Phillip, but—but—" and the crimson lip quivered. "They've got the best, the nicest teacher, but—"

"But what, Maggie? You haven't been out of school all summer—and such a tall girl as you are growing! And after your promise, too!" The youth spoke in a wounded tone.

"Oh dear! if you only would believe me, Mr. Phillip," she pleaded meekly. "I did want to go to school, but—"

A sudden flash lit Phillip's eye. "I see it! Tell me truly—wouldn't my mother let you?" he asked indignantly. "She kept you delving in that old kitchen day in and out! That's it?"

"Not all, Mr. Phillip. She said I might go, after the work was done up—and then there was the nice book you had brought me—and I did go two or three days—but—oh, please don't ask me! I'd rather not tell, Mr. Phillip!" and the girl's eyes sought the ground.

The youth was vexed. "Well, if you don't want to tell, you needn't. I shall not ask you; but it seems rather queer that you should prefer loitering your time away here in the woods than in the school-house over your books. I am pained, Maggie. I thought you wanted to study and learn, and not grow up ignorant like old Hannah. Here is a new book I brought from the city for you," taking it from the pocket of his loose linen Sack—"but I suppose you won't care to study it at all," and he laid it in her lap.

The girl did not speak or raise her eyes; and the book slid, untouched, to the ground. As it dropped to the turf, quick as lightning, she drew back her bare feet under cover of her frock skirt. Phillip saw the movement, and the deep burning blush that suffused her cheek. Glancing up, she saw that his eye had observed it; and she burst into a fit of passionate weeping. A sudden revelation flashed over him.

"Maggie, did my mother send you barefooted to school?" he asked.

"Yes—yes!" she sobbed—"and oh, that's why I didn't want to go! the great ugly boys laughed; and the girls made fun of me, and called me little beggar—and then I cried—and couldn't go any more! But I didn't forget to study—oh, I didn't!" and she looked up with truthful earnestness into his face—"every day I came here and got the lesson; you shall hear it now! I can say every word of the book!" and she eagerly drew a well-used school-book from beneath a rustic bench close by.

"Not now," and Phillip Armstrong laid the book gently aside. "Some other time. You are a good child, Maggie. I do not blame you!" Then his eye kindled, and his lip curved with scorn. "To force her to go among other children thus!—to send her out like a very beggar indeed, with every taunt and sneer from her companions sinking into her heart! Such parsimony! such meanness! And yet it is not that, either! My mother has some other reason why this poor child is made to feel so keenly her dependence. It seems as though she could not trample her low enough beneath her feet! Oh, but it's shameful!" and his thin nostril quivered with indignation.

"What is it? I'm sorry if I made you feel bad, Mr. Phillip!"

"It is nothing, Maggie. I am only sorry that my mother—but no matter—I mustn't say all I think. I promise you that, in future, you shall not be kept from school because you have no shoes to cover those little naked feet."

"Shall I really have a nice pair of shoes, like Jane Dennison's and Kate Matron's, and the other girls? Oh, that will be so nice!—and then I shall not be afraid the great boys will laugh at me!" exclaimed the girl, excited.

"Yes. These wonderful 'two shoes' shall straightway be forthcoming, my little

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The youth was vexed. "Well, if you don't want to tell, you needn't. I shall not ask you; but it seems rather queer that you should prefer loitering your time away here in the woods than in the school-house over your books. I am pained, Maggie. I thought you wanted to study and learn, and not grow up ignorant like old Hannah. Here is a new book I brought from the city for you," taking it from the pocket of his loose linen Sack—"but I suppose you won't care to study it at all," and he laid it in her lap.

The girl did not speak or raise her eyes; and the book slid, untouched, to the ground. As it dropped to the turf, quick as lightning, she drew back her bare feet under cover of her frock skirt. Phillip saw the movement, and the deep burning blush that suffused her cheek. Glancing up, she saw that his eye had observed it; and she burst into a fit of passionate weeping. A sudden revelation flashed over him.

"Maggie, did my mother send you barefooted to school?" he asked.

"Yes—yes!" she sobbed—"and oh, that's why I didn't want to go! the great ugly boys laughed; and the girls made fun of me, and called me little beggar—and then I cried—and couldn't go any more! But I didn't forget to study—oh, I didn't!" and she looked up with truthful earnestness into his face—"every day I came here and got the lesson; you shall hear it now! I can say every word of the book!" and she eagerly drew a well-used school-book from beneath a rustic bench close by.

"Not now," and Phillip Armstrong laid the book gently aside. "Some other time. You are a good child, Maggie. I do not blame you!" Then his eye kindled, and his lip curved with scorn. "To force her to go among other children thus!—to send her out like a very beggar indeed, with every taunt and sneer from her companions sinking into her heart! Such parsimony! such meanness! And yet it is not that, either! My mother has some other reason why this poor child is made to feel so keenly her dependence. It seems as though she could not trample her low enough beneath her feet! Oh, but it's shameful!" and his thin nostril quivered with indignation.

"What is it? I'm sorry if I made you feel bad, Mr. Phillip!"

"It is nothing, Maggie. I am only sorry that my mother—but no matter—I mustn't say all I think. I promise you that, in future, you shall not be kept from school because you have no shoes to cover those little naked feet."

"Shall I really have a nice pair of shoes, like Jane

THE TIMES.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
ADVERTISING.
One square (12 lines) first insertion \$1.00.
Each additional week 50c. The following rates will be made in favor of standing advertisements:
One square, 3 months \$3.00 6 months \$5.00 1 year \$8.00
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HUGH SWINTON LEGARE.
The citizens of Charleston, S. C., and especially the editors of the *Opinion*, are strongly agitating the subject of erecting a monument to the memory of this distinguished scholar and patriot. If we are not mistaken, the discussion has already resulted in the sending of a deputation to Massachusetts to remove his remains to his native city, and we think will in a very short time see a stately monument above his last resting place. A short biographical sketch may not prove altogether uninteresting to our readers. We condense from "Dugckinck's Cyclopaedia of American Literature."

High Swinton Legare was born in Charleston, South Carolina, January 2, 1797. His father dying left him entirely dependent at an early age, upon his mother. In his fourth year it was deemed necessary to inoculate the child with the small-pox. The virus acted with unusual power upon the system, and finally concentrated its force in large sores on the elbows and knees. He was thus compelled to lie on his back for some three months, and was reduced from a hearty state of health to a mere skeleton, being carried about on a pillow in his mother's arms. The tumors were finally healed, but produced a lasting effect on his growth, so that for eight or nine years he made scarcely any perceptible advance in stature. After that period he suddenly shot up, but the growth was almost entirely in the upper part of the body, leaving him with limbs of dwarfed proportions. The defects of his body, however, contributed in some measure to the development of his mind, by forcing him to seek employment and pleasure in intellectual rather than athletic exercises.

His education commenced at an early age, for he learnt to read while carried about in his mother's arms. He was sent to school before his sixth year and entered the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, in his fourteenth year. Being a diligent student he graduated at the head of his class, and commenced immediately the study of the law in Charleston. At the age of twenty-one, having read diligently for three years, he was fully qualified for admission to the bar, but he determined to pursue his legal studies at the Universities of Europe.

He sailed from Charleston in 1818, and spent most of his time in Paris and Edinburgh. His chief attention was given to the law, but the testimony of his associate, Mr. Preston, proves him to have been a hard student in the other departments as well.

He gave three hours a day to Playfair, Leslie and Murray in the lecture-room. From eight to ten were devoted to Heinecius, Cujacius, and Ferrassius; side by side with whom lay upon his table, Dante and Tasso, Guicciardini, Davila and Machiavelli. To this mass of labor he addressed himself with a quiet diligence, sometimes animated to a sort of intellectual joy. On one occasion he found himself at breakfast, Sunday morning, on the same seat where he had breakfasted the day before—not having quitted it meantime.

At the conclusion of his course he passed a year in travelling in Scotland, England, France, Belgium, the Rhine, and Switzerland, returning to Charleston by way of New York and Washington. In the fall after his arrival, he was elected a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly from 1820—1822. At the close of this period he opened a law office in Charleston; but it seemed, as is sometimes the case, that his extensive erudition acted unfavorably to his success, clients supposing him more at home in the study than in the court-room.

In 1824 he was again elected a member of the State Legislature, where he remained until chosen by the Attorney General of the State. During the stormy discussion of this period he was an advocate of the doctrine of States rights, but opposed to nullification.

On the organization of the Southern Review in 1827, he gave efficient aid in the plan and prosecution of the work, contributing on more than one occasion more than half the matter of a number. The increase of his professional practice, and his appointment finally as State Attorney, compelled him, after a few years, to cease his contributions, and the Review, deprived of his powerful aid, was soon after discontinued.

While State Attorney he was called to reside at the State before the Supreme Court at Washington. The ability he displayed attracted universal admiration, and led to his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State, whose eminence in the department of civil law rendered him competent to appreciate the talents and learning displayed by the pleader in the same field. The Secretary soon after tendered Legare the appointment of "Charge d'Affairs at the Court of Brussels for the express purpose of enabling him to carry his study of civil law still further. The appointment was accepted, and Legare at once entered on his duties. There were slight, leaving him little time for study, which he improved by a course of civil law under Savigny, and the acquisition of the Dutch, German and Roman languages. He remained in his mission for four years, returning in the summer of 1836 to New York, where he was met by the offer, eagerly pressed upon his acceptance, of a nomination for Congress. He was elected and entered the House of Representatives at the commencement of the Van Buren administration. At the extra session in September he delivered a masterly speech in opposition to the policy of the sub-treasury. His opinions were those of the minority in his state, and at the next election he was defeated.

He returned with renewed ardor to his professional career and distinguished himself greatly in the conduct of several important cases. He also entered warmly into the presidential canvass of 1840, and delivered eloquent speeches at Richmond and New York.

In 1841 Legare was appointed by Mr. Tyler Attorney General of the U. States. It was an office for which he was eminently qualified, and in which he eminently distinguished himself. After the withdrawal of Mr. Webster from the ratification of the Ashburton treaty; in the composition of which, especially in the portion regarding the right of search, Mr. Legare had rendered important service, he discharged for some time the duties of the Department of State.

In January, 1848, he sustained a severe domestic affliction in the death of his mother, to whom he was devotedly attached. They were soon, however, to be united in death as they had been in life. In the following June the President and Cabinet visited Boston to take part in the ceremonies attending the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. Legare was seized, on his arrival in Boston, with a disease of the bowels which had, during the previous Autumn, produced such extreme suffering as to cause the declaration to his sister, that if it pleased God he would rather die than live in such torment. He was unable to take part in the celebration of the following day, Saturday, and on Sunday yielded to the solicitations of his friend, Professor George Ticknor, and was removed to his residence in Park Street, where he died on the morning of the twentieth of the same month.

His writings were collected by his sister and published at Charleston in 1846, with a memoir. They display thorough erudition, and are admirable as models of hearty scholarship and finished composition.

The Siamese Twins.
The editor of the *South Western Baptist*, published in Tuskegee, Ala., recently paid a visit to Surry county in this State, and among the pleasant reminiscences of the trip, we find the following account of his visit to the celebrated Siamese Twins.

"They live within three miles of Mount Airy, and are among the best citizens of that community. We visited, and spent about two hours in conversation with them. We were kindly received, and can add to the common testimony of their neighbors, that they are much of gentlemen. They speak our language very fluently, and are very intelligent.

We are sorry that we cannot give our readers more information concerning them; they are often troubled by questions of prying curiosity, and we, out of respect for their feelings, did not question them, hence we may be incorrect in regard to some of our statements. They were born in Siam in 1811, and came to this country in their 18th year. For many years they exhibited themselves in various parts of the United States, and finally married two sisters in Wilkes Co. N. Carolina, lived a few years in that county, then removed and settled in Surry county, where they now reside. They are small men with Eastern complexion, and are connected by a ligature from the body sufficiently long for them to stand with some convenience side by side, and something like three inches broad. A sufficient number of physicians have decided that death would ensue upon cutting this ligament to prevent the attempt, hence they are doomed to inseparable companionship.

They own two farms, plentifully stocked with everything that pertains to Southern farmers. Their farms join, and one of their wives live at each farm. They spend three days and a half at one farm and the same time at the other, punctual to an hour. In each family there are seven or eight handsome children, to whom they are giving a good education. They are very industrious, and do a good portion of the labor on their farms. They are punctual, honest men themselves, they have no use for a man that forfeits their confidence, either by evasion, or dishonesty.

When they settled in North Carolina, they petitioned the Legislature that they might adopt the name of "BUNKER," after a special friend of theirs, which was granted. They were CHANG and ENG before, they are now CHANG BUNKER and ENG BUNKER. They are pretty strong partisans, and almost invariably vote the Whig ticket."

RAILROAD MEETING.—We learn from the Asheville News that a meeting of the citizens of Western North Carolina was held in Asheville on the 22d ult. Hon. W. W. Avery of Burke, presided. The object of the meeting was to promote the extension West to the Tennessee line of railroads now in process of construction in North Carolina. Speeches were made by Messrs. Woodfin, Shipp, Merriam, Thomas, and by Rev. Mr. Robbins of Wilmington. A Railroad Convention is to be held at Warm Springs, in Madison county, on the 27th day of August, at which all persons who feel an interest in the proposed extension are invited to be present.

LOMON'S WEALTH.
The annual income of King Solomon is gold was equivalent to sixteen millions, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and two dollars (\$16,158,102), besides that which chapmen and merchants brought (2 Chron. ix, 13.) And the kings of Arabia, and governors of the country brought gold and silver to Solomon. His throne was made of ivory overlaid with pure gold (2 Chron. ix, v. 17.) and all his drinking vessels were of pure gold, none were of silver, for "that was not anything accounted of in the days of Solomon." Every three years his ships returned from Tarshish laden with gold, silver, ivory, apes and peacocks. He made silver in Jerusalem as stones (v. 27.) He had 4000 stalls for horses and chariots, and 12000 horsemen, and they brought unto him horses out of Egypt and out of all lands. Surely "he passed all the kings of the earth in riches." N. B. COBB.

Molasses from the Sugar Cane.
The following letter is taken from the Register:—

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., Aug. 1, '57.
JNO. W. SYME, ESQ.: I hasten to communicate for publication in the Register, the result of an experiment just made with the juice of the "Sorgho," or Chinese Sugar Cane.

From three unripe joints of the cane, about one gill of juice was imperfectly extracted, and after having been boiled for half an hour, a table spoonful of very good molasses was obtained—superior to the common grades of molasses.

I write this to encourage those persons who have planted the cane, to go to work and make their mills, and give it a fair trial.

If they have not enough to justify the expense of a mill with wooden rollers, let them extract the juice, as I have done in this instance, by using the edge of a piece of thick plank or scumming as a lever-power. Make the experiment, if with a pint of juice only.

From the great yield of juice and the simple process required in making the molasses, I have no doubt of its complete success, and that the day is not distant when the sugar mill will be as common with our people, as the cider-mill was years ago, when every family will make their own molasses—and the children, white and black, will eat bread and molasses, and drink "switch" to their heart's content.

May you not chronicle this, if not as the first experiment in the State in making molasses, at least as the first of the season? Respectfully yours, &c., RICH'D H. SMITH.

We planted some of the Chinese Sugar Cane, but we have not tried it for molasses. We believe we will, as Mr. Smith has done so, and pronounces the molasses superior to the common grades. Cows and horses eat the cane with great avidity, evidently preferring it to any thing else; and we noticed, in cutting it up, that the cane thus prepared was literally wet with the juice. We cut ours down, with the exception of a few stalks for seed; and we notice fresh and vigorous shoots coming up from the old stalks. It will no doubt thus make two crops.—Standard.

WILD MEN IN AFRICA.—There is another inhabitant of the woods, by the Gabon river, more to be feared than the African boar. It is the wild man of the woods—not the orang outang, though an immense ape—always acting on the offensive and ready to attack man. The bones of his extremities are longer than those of an ordinary sized, full-grown man. I have examined them here, and while contemplating the skull, the jaws and the terrible apparatus, really experienced a sort of shuddering. The canine teeth are upward of two inches long, and of proportionate bulk. There is a ridge running from the top of the nose backward over the crown of the head; to this is affixed a muscle, by which the living animal draws backward and forward a most frightful crest of stiff hairs; when enraged or prepared to inflict injury, he erects them and draws the crests forward over his large eyes, utter most hideous yells at the same time.

Nothing seems to intimidate him. Sometimes he advances with boughs of trees broken off to conceal his approach and attack, and suddenly grasps the legs of a human being, brings him instantly to the ground, breaks his bones by blows of his mighty arms and hands, and tears the flesh with his monstrous teeth. The native hunters who go in search or meet with him while pursuing less formidable animals, has learned that the safest way to engage him is to act on the defensive; to let the monster draw near, when he will immediately seize the end of the muzzle of the gun between his teeth. Instantly it must be discharged; if the man delays till the ape has compressed the barrel so as to close it, or fails to give a mortal wound, his doom is sealed.—Travels in Africa.

LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHDAY.—The 6th of September will be the one hundred anniversary of the birthday of Lafayette. The Boston Post suggests that the day should be celebrated in some special manner by the people of this country.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Superintendent of the New York and New Foundland Telegraph Line is about to open an office at Trinity Bay, the point where the Atlantic cable is to be brought ashore. This will enable us to communicate the result to New York the instant the telegraph fleet comes in sight. The steamers are expected to reach Trinity Bay between the 20th and 25th inst.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—At a special meeting of the Southwestern Branch of the American Tract Society, held in New Orleans on the evening of the 30th of July, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:

Whereas, At the recent annual meeting of the American Tract Society, held in New York, May, 1857, the following resolution, among others, was adopted viz: "That in the judgement of your committee, the political aspects of slavery lie entirely without the sphere of this Society and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by Evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and ought to be discussed in its fraternal and Christian spirit." And whereas, the passage of such a resolution justifies the friends of the Society at the South in regard to its future issues, indicating, as it does, a departure from the principles that have hitherto governed its relation to the subject referred to, and any such departure from those principles would justly impair the confidence of Southern Christians in the Society and must entirely destroy its usefulness in this portion of our country, therefore,

Be it resolved, That so long as the present Society continues to be governed strictly by the Constitution, in the issuing of its publications which is viz: "To diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interest of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of religious tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all Evangelical Christians, we will continue to give it, as heretofore, our fullest confidence and our warmest support, and as its South Western Branch, do all that we can for the promotion of the great objects for which it was established.

Be it resolved, That in the opinion of this Branch, the principle declared by the Parent Society, in the adoption of the fourth resolution of—May last, in conformity to the spirit of the Constitution, and in opposition to the uniform action of the Society for upwards of thirty years, and if acted upon, must, however much it is to be deplored and regretted, at once dissolve all connection with that portion of country represented by this Branch.

Be it further resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted at this meeting to the various papers of our city, and also to forward a copy to the Parent Society at N. York.

R. H. BROWNE,
Corresponding Secretary.
New Orleans, July 1, 1857.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. EVERETT.—On Thursday last, the cane and spy-glass used by Gen. Washington were sold by auction by a firm in Baltimore. With these articles was included a certificate of their genuineness by the venerable G. W. P. Custis, dated June 24, 1857, and the three brought \$205.—They were knocked down to Col. John S. Gittings, who, it was understood, acted for the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of Virginia and Maryland, who purchased the relics to present them to the Hon. Edward Everett as a mark of their gratitude and regard for his noble and successful exertions in behalf of their patriotic cause. Mr. Everett himself had authorized a gentleman of Baltimore to bid a goodly sum for the cane, and a representative of the Maryland Institute was a competitor in the purchase. That the Mount Vernon Association was allowed to purchase these precious relics at so small a sum, must be regarded as a delicate and appropriate compliment to the orator who is laboring so assiduously to preserve Mount Vernon from ruin and decay. The owner of the articles had refused offers of much larger sums in former years, and was offered, only a few days since, one hundred dollars for them for public exhibition in New York for three days. The Baltimore Patriot, after mentioning the above facts, says:

Everybody seems pleased with the result of the sale; and we offer our congratulations to the ladies of Mount Vernon Association, and to the late owner of these relics, upon their being committed to the hands of so worthy a custodian as the peerless orator and statesman of the Union, whose character, more than any of our living public men, approximates the stainless purity and elevated patriotism of the Father of his Country.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.—We learn that Rev. T. S. Campbell has been induced to resign the Presidency of Warrenton Female College, by the feeble health of Mrs. Campbell, which requires that she should be released from the onerous duties of Matron to the institution.

We have reason to hope that the solicitous attention of Bro. Campbell will be rewarded by her restoration to health, and that he will be able to enter into the more congenial field of the itinerant work, at Conference.

As President of the College, Bro. Campbell has been laborious, true and faithful, as he always is in every duty upon which he enters.

The operations of the College will not be interrupted. Prof. Parham will supply the vacancy (pro tem), and every thing will move on in harmony and success.

We are pleased to learn that the opening of the present session indicates an increasing prosperity to the College. It merits extended patronage. Persons at a distance may rest assured that the gentlemen who control this institution would not even tolerate an inferior school among them. They are among the leading citizens of Warrenton and the surrounding country, and wherever they are known, their names will be a sufficient endorsement of the College.—N. C. Christian Advocate.

BOY EATEN BY A BEAR.—A boy eleven years of age was actually eaten up alive, a few days since by a bear, near Detroit, in Michigan. A man and boy were out gathering berries when they were alarmed by the appearance of a bear, and three cubs. They instantly left and not far from the spot met two boys, but gave them no warning. Shortly after they heard terrible screams, and one of the boys was eating his brother, this only instigated their fight. The alarm being given by the cowardly runaways, a party proceeded to the rescue, after a long search they discovered the body half eaten, where the beast had buried it for another meal. A general hunt has been commenced for the bear but as yet without success.

ROMANCE STILL LIVES, FOR DIVERS REASONS.—A young lady, possessed of beauty, accomplishments, and having \$10,000 in hard cash on deposit at St. Louis, started recently on a trip to New York, in company with her aunt. She took passage on the Tennessee Belle, from Keokuk to Cincinnati. On the same boat was a young man who had plenty of everything but money; he had importuned her at home, and kept up his ardent courtship on board the boat. The lady, however, was hard-hearted, and refused to give him the least hope. The boat stopped awhile at Carrollton, Ky., and the lady and her aunt concluded to take a stroll on shore. As she was going down the gangway plank it tilted, and the lady fell into the water; she was drawn by the current under the wharf boat; the sailor jumped in, went under the boat after her, succeeded in catching her, and finally rescued her. In two hours she was perfectly restored, and sending for her deliverer, and a clergyman being on board, they were married forthwith.—[St. Louis Republican.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Wilmington papers that a serious accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad on the afternoon of the 4th. As the down train from Weldon got within a short distance of the trestle over Yellow Marsh, eight miles below Goldsboro, the axle of the driving wheel of the locomotive broke. The engineer finding it impossible to stop the cars before reaching the trestle work, endeavored to rush the train over and reach the embankment on the other side. The train passed over, but just as it did so the cars were thrown off the track and down the embankment some 25 or 30 feet, the engine and tender remaining upon the rails. There were some 25 or 30 passengers—the cars in which they were sitting rolled over several times and smashed up. Twelve or fifteen persons were injured, but not fatally.

It is stated that the accident is not attributable to neglect or fault of any person, as no human foresight could have guarded against it.

The Wilmington Journal of the 7th states that all the wounded persons have recovered, and that the damage to the Road was slight and immediately repaired.

THE CITY OF DELHI.—Delhi is a celebrated city in the Bengal Presidency of India, and was anciently the metropolis of the Patan and Mogul empires. Its population is some 200,000. That Delhi, in its period of splendor was a city of vast extent and magnificence, is sufficiently evinced by its ruins, which are supposed to cover nearly as large a surface as London, Westminster, and Southwark. The present inhabited city, E. and N. the ruins, built by the Emperor Shah Jehan, and called by him Shahjehanabad, about seven miles in circuit, is situated on a rocky range of hills, and is surrounded by an embattled wall, with many bastions and intervening martello towers, faced along its whole extent with substantial masonry, and recently strengthened with a moat and glacis by the British government. It has many good houses, chiefly of brick. The streets are in general narrow, but the principal are wide, handsome, and for an Asiatic city, remarkably clean.

A GOOD TEACHER.—Anecdote of Mr. MARCY.—At a late educational festival in New Hampshire, the following incident was related:

"Some years ago a teacher, about to open his school in Charlton, heard of one boy who had always made trouble for teachers, and had succeeded in breaking up several schools by his turbulence. The teacher determined to take measures to awaken the boy's conscience, visited his parents, talked with him, and evidently made an impression. At the close of the first day of the school he had occasion to tell the scholar that he had been a good boy. The prudential committee called on him and told him he must turn that boy out, or he would break up the school. The teacher replied that he would give him a fair trial first. At the end of the second day, the committee repeated their advice, but the teacher replied that he must and would give the boy a fair trial. The consequence was that disorderly lad became the best scholar in school—and that boy was William L. Marcy, late secretary of state. And always on his return to his native place he called on his old teacher, Gen. Salem Town, and acknowledged his indebtedness to him for the happy transformation of character which had made him what he became.

A LUCKY MAN.—One of our exchanges announces that a Mr. White, living in Venice, Pa., was recently murdered in his own bed, by some one who wished to get his money. The editor adds that "luckily, Mr. White deposited his money in bank the day before." Mr. White lost nothing but his life.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE HAVE VOTED BY A large majority in favor of Free Suffrage.

MEXICO.—The elections for President throughout Mexico have resulted in the choice of Comfomfort, now acting Provisional President. The threat of Spanish invasion appears for a time to have calmed the troubled waters in Mexico, or at least to have hushed all disturbances for the present, although it is doubtful whether Comfomfort will be able to fulfill his constitutional term of service without some outbreak.—The machinations of Santa Anna seem to have failed of their purpose in rallying a party in his favor.—The old intriguer, who won his first laurels in fighting against the monarchical power of Spain, is now the great hope of those who sigh for the restoration of absolutism throughout Mexico.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT SALEM.—We learn from a friend who has just returned from a visit to Salem, that on Sunday night last, an alarming explosion occurred in one of the rooms of Butner's Hotel, which produced consternation among the crowded occupants of that establishment, roused them from their slumbers, and with the apprehension of the building being on fire, started all hands to tumbling out baggage, &c. The fire, however, was soon extinguished, when upon examination it was discovered that the explosion occurred in the room of a Mr. Stout, (we believe the name is,) who had been a boarder in the house for the past eight years, and that he was prostrated on his bed, very much burned and speechless. He lingered till about 3 o'clock in the morning, attended by Dr. Zevely and other Physicians; when he died, without having been able to give any account of the accident. He had not retired to bed, and it is supposed had been trying some experiments with powder. He was a foreigner, without any known relative in this country, and possessed of considerable property. The wall of his room were blown down, and his furniture shattered, some of it blown into the street.—Pay. Observer.

EXPEDITION TO UTAH.—The St. Louis Republican of the 29th ult. states that the most extensive preparations were making at St. Joseph for the military expedition to Utah, under Gen. Harney. No less than five hundred ox-teams and four hundred mule-teams will accompany the troops.—The infantry, as they reach the fort, are sent forward in detachments, a rendezvous having been appointed at some point on the plain, where Gen. Harney, at the head of the cavalry, will join them in about two months from the present time. The whole force, including teamsters &c., will not fall short of five thousand men. It is said that Gen. Harney is determined to make short work with the Saints, in case they offer the least obstacle to the fulfillment of his mission.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—In Clarkson county, N. Y. on Monday, a Mrs. Marsh, who has been for some time deranged, attempted to murder her three children, by pouring hot water into their ears. One will die from the effect of the injury sustained. The miserable mother then committed suicide by hanging.

THE GOLDSBORO TRAGEDY.—The chances are that Dr. Davis, who was shot at Goldsboro recently, will recover. The elder Odenheimer is also better, with a prospect of ultimate recovery. The excitement has entirely subsided, and most of the German citizens who fled, have returned.

TEXAS ITEMS.—The survey of the Southern Pacific Rail Road, from Dallas to the Brazos, discovers no formidable obstructions to the road.

The Chronicle considers a geological survey a matter of great importance for Texas.

The Advocate learns that on Wednesday, the 15th ult., a company of about thirty Mexican carters, on their way from San Antonio to Port Lavaca, were fired upon a little above Goliad by a party of sixteen men, and run off. The assailants then began to cut up the carts, when the citizens of Goliad came to the rescue and drove them off.

The Victoria Advocate learns that the ties and grading for fifty miles of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Rail Road are contracted for, and mostly paid for too. It would seem to be bad policy generally to pay for this sort of work before it is done, but probably the thing is all right. The iron for five miles of the road, with locomotive, cars, &c., have been procured.

The Austin Intelligencer mentions Chinese sugar cane as a promising crop for Texas.

The Rusk Enquirer mentions the receipt of a full grown cotton boll.

GREENSBORO MARKET, Aug. 10.
Reported expressly for the Times.
By Oliver & Harding, Merchants, West Market.
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THE TIMES

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Corresponding Editors.
Hon. G. STAPLES, Portsmouth, Va.
William R. HUBBARD, South Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1857.

Positive Arrangement.

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Specimen copies sent gratis, on application.

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Official Vote for Guilford.

For the year ending 1856.

For the year ending 1857.

For the year ending 1858.

For the year ending 1859.

For the year ending 1860.

For the year ending 1861.

For the year ending 1862.

For the year ending 1863.

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For the year ending 1931.

For the year ending 1932.

For the year ending 1933.

Objections to Methodism.

We do not intend to turn church ac-
cuser or defender, as we believe each
sect has its particular organ of defense,
and any voluntary service on our part
might meet with "no thanks." But in
the general cause of Religion we ask
permission of none, and enter the field
as our rightful heritage.

The above heading is the title to a
new book by J. F. South, D.D., issued
by Graves & Marks of the "South-
Western Publishing House," Nashville,
Tenn.

We learn from the "South-Western
Baptist," from which paper we also
gain the above facts, that toward the
latter part of the last year, Mr. South,
who had been a member of the Metho-
dist Church for more than twenty years,
and a minister for about fourteen years,
withdrew from that Church and con-
nected himself with the Baptist Church at
Bowling Green, Ky., and was baptized
by the then pastor, Elder J. M. Pendle-
ton.

We know the Methodist church to
be too pure to suffer from such assaults
as are made by the book we now refer
to; and our only reason for referring
to the subject is to place our uncondi-
tional veto upon this never-ending
church governmental fighting, and to
preach the Gospel to do so; and those
who are fond of "controversy," to lay
aside the hypocritical robes of mini-
sterial righteousness and put on the
more congenial attire of him who goes
about as a roaring lion seeking whom
he may devour.

To undertake to show the false posi-
tions of some of the statements in this
book, is like demonstrating a self-evi-
dent geometrical proposition. We quote
the following as a sample: speaking of
the "degradation of the laity," he says:

"The clergy have assumed the exclusive
right to interpret the Scriptures for the
laity. They have proscribed in the 'dis-
cipline' what must be the faith and the
practice morally and virtually of the mem-
bers of the societies. And if a member
should imagine that he has found in the
Bible any teaching which is in conflict with
the discipline, he has no power to modify the
'discipline'; nay, he has to be expelled for in-
fringing against it. For what purpose
then shall a layman read the Bible? Not
surely to understand and obey it. It is
understood for him by the General Con-
ference, and with authority too, and what
he must do to obey it is also dictated by the
same body *ex cathedra*. If he would be an
orderly member of the society, then he
may close his Bible and open his 'disci-
pline.'"

The natural
tendency of the disfranchisement of the
laity is to reduce them ultimately to total
ignorance of the Bible, to a blind and
superstitious veneration of the priesthood and the
rites of the church. May not the time come
(starting as this announcement may) when
the Methodist clergy may cease to
exhort the laymen to read the Scriptures?
They have already indirectly forbidden
them to interpret the Bible as I have
shown. And they have the same reason
to fear its reading by laymen that the Ro-
man priesthood have. That old democra-
tic book is a staunch foe to aristocracy and
monarchy, in the Church as well as in the
State. It has many a time produced trou-
ble in the dominions of popes and prelates
and of kings and lords."

SALEM FEMALE SEMINARY:—A cir-
cular from Rev. Mr. DeSchweinitz,
Principal, dated August 1st., states that
this most flourishing Female Seminary
"is already quite full," and "that no
more scholars can be received for the
present." While we rejoice in the ex-
cellency of our schools and in their
great prosperity, it always makes us
feel sad to know that any one is com-
pelled to return home and forego the
pleasures and advantages of a college-
training. But in educational facili-
ties as in all other trades, the demand
will govern the supply. And if the
present advantages are not sufficient
for the increasing demand, new schools
will rise up in our midst, and none the
less worthy on account of being new.

Then let no one become discouraged
on account of a refusal of admittance
into any school; seek out the next most
convenient (they are all good) and be
educated. It is true we all have pre-
ferences, as is very right, but they are
often rather otherwise founded on some-
thing else than intrinsic merit. Then
be not discouraged, but be educated.

RECOMMENDED:—Jack, a slave be-
longing to Mr. Alfred Dudley, who was
committed to jail in Wilmington a short
time since as aider and abettor of Scott,
who killed Bob, the property of Mr.
Thos. H. Laspeyre, was brought to this
place last week before his Honor Judge
Dick, for the purpose of obtaining bail.
John A. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington,
appearing for Jack, and John A. Gil-
mer, Esq., of Greensboro, for the State.
After a careful investigation of the
case, Judge Dick remanded him to jail
to await his trial. The *Herald* says he
was brought back to that place on
Saturday evening, and committed to jail.

The Sheriff of Polk county was
murdered last week, while attempting to
levy an execution upon some property.

Editorial Correspondence.

The following letter from our Junior
was intended for last week's paper,
but did not reach us until several days
after the paper was mailed. We have
received a private letter of a later date
and are happy to learn the shower
bath resulted in nothing serious.

But, dear Junior, what a happy
time we are having here all alone.
The Senior has also struck for the
mountains, and we (the tall 'un) are
left alone in all our glory!

HAMBURG, N. C. Aug. 1, 1857.

Dear Times:—It is just one week
since we wrote you before, yet in that
short week we have, emphatically, seen
many "ups and downs." While there
are few things grand or striking in
the works of nature, as viewed from
Hamburg; yet, the landscape is beau-
tiful, and the lover of the wild and
rugged ivy-cliffs can find much to ad-
mire. We have seen many a lovely
sunset—heard much of Italian skies
when the sinking sun has thrown far
and near his mellow rays, as if bidding
us adieu—yet, poet has not sung, nor
painter limned the golden streaks of
light left hanging to the clouds by
the sun, as he takes his leave o'er the
Blue Ridge.

Mr. Airy is a delightful place to
spend a summer, and if it were not
that all wish to be mayor, which de-
stroys the power of any place, it would
be in a more thriving condition. It
has two very good village schools—
the Male under the care of Mr. Smith
and the Female under Rev. Wm. O.
Reid. These gentlemen are both ster-
ling men and are well prepared to fill
with credit the responsible posts they
have assumed.

The White Sulphur Spring, 4 miles
from Mr. Airy, can boast of as good a
reputation as any spring with which
we are acquainted. The present pro-
prietor, Mr. Minter, has made some
improvements and informs us that he
intends making more by another season.

We find this water much better than
Grayson Sulphur, and as it is of easier
access would no doubt, be more exten-
sively patronized were it fitted up in
style. We have made several visits
to this Spring and on one occasion, in
company with a Mr. Alfred, of Mt.
Airy, climbed up a steep bluff which
makes down to the spring, in hope of
finding a rattlesnake. We were not
long, however, held in suspense for
directly before us, in four feet of Mr. A.
he discovered a very large one. His
gun was soon brought to bear upon
it, and a few moments found us
masters of the field. Our curiosity
being satisfied, neither having seen a
live rattlesnake before, it would have
done you good to witness our descent,
as the boy said, "we didn't run, but
done some of the tallest walking,
perhaps." The snake was near four
feet long and had eight rattles.

On one occasion when returning
from the spring we were "caught" in
a thunder storm, and as cold baths
are recommended we will not complain,
although we were totally unprepared
and taken by surprise.

"Deep, grey clouds o'er cast the sky,
Dead stillness reigns in air,
There is not a breeze, on high
The gossamer to bear.
The woods are hushed, the waves at rest,
The lake is dark and still,
Reflecting, on its shadowy breast,
Each form of rock and hill.
The live-leaves waves not in the grove,
Nor rose-tree in the bower;
The birds have ceased their songs of love,
Awed by the threatening hour."

But we are making a desperate ef-
fort to reach a hut in the mountains—
"But hark! what pest of awful sound
Breaks on creation's sleep?
The thunder bursts!—its rolling might
Seems the firm hills to shake;
And in terrific splendor bright,
The gathered lightnings break."

And down come the rain in torrents
upon our defenceless heads. We are
soaking wet, and leave you to imagine
how we will feel when we get dry.
Adieu.

PROFESSORIAL APPOINTMENT.—Pro-
fessor J. P. Nelson, of the Liberty Female
Seminary, Frederick county, Md., and
afterward of Calvert College, in Carroll
county, has been appointed to a profes-
sorship in Louisburg College, N. C.

SUICIDE OF SENATOR RUSK!—A tele-
graphic dispatch from New Orleans on
Tuesday 4th, says that advice from Texas
state that Senator Thos. J. Rusk commit-
ted suicide on the 29th ult., by shooting
himself through the head with a rifle.

THE RUSSIAN MILLENNIUM.—In five
years from the present date Russia will
have attained the age of one thousand
years, an event to be celebrated by the
erection of a monument for which a sub-
scription has just been set on foot. The
monument is to be built in the city of
Novgorod, and voluntary contributions in
aid of its erection will be received by
government officials throughout the empire
until 1862.

POISONED WHISKEY.—The Lebanon
(Ohio) Star records the death of four men
from drinking whiskey with strychnine
in it. It also says that tens of thousands of
fish in the stream below the distillery have
been taken out, a millrace being literally choked
with them.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

About three months since, the friends
of the Methodist Sunday School organized
a society, composed principally of such per-
sons as are friendly to the cause, but who
cannot conveniently attend the school regu-
larly. By means of this society, funds
are raised for the benefit of the school, and
an outside interest created which will
more successfully bring into the Sabbath
School such as do not now attend. The
funds are appropriated for the Library and
to clothe such poor children as may not be
able to attend the school without such as-
sistance.

This Society meets quarterly. Last Sab-
bath evening was the first regular meeting
since its organization, and we were very
glad to see so many present, and apparently
such a great interest taken in the cause.

And why should not every member of
society take a very deep interest in the
prosperity of Sabbath schools? The church
should not alone feel interested, but it is
the duty of every good citizen.

The young may be ever so brilliant in-
tellectually; by diligent study may become
learned in the sciences and a finished clas-
sic scholar; but unless the heart has been
cultivated, a moral heroism instilled into
its very nature, there is every day an im-
pending danger that it will yield to the
temptations of vice and dissipation, and
ultimately the man will become a ruined
or dangerous citizen.

As the daily exercise of the cadets in
military tactics keeps the mind associated
with the hardships and dangers of a cam-
paign, and by the familiarity, braves the
mind and makes an unswerving soldier,
much more so will the study of the word
of God, and the after recital of the brave
deeds of moral heroes, steel the heart
against the shafts of vice, and scatter the
allurements of the tempter like vanishing
mist before the rising sun.

How many hundreds of dissipated and
ruined young men can trace their fall to
the neglect of this early training by their
parents. Father! mother! what an im-
mense responsibility rests upon your early
training both for time and eternity! Do
you not need the assistance of the Sabbath
school; the instructions of the pious teach-
er, to instill moral lessons into the young
and tender heart of your child?

REVIEWS.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A new book
of Manual of practical affairs and guide
to success in life; Fowler & Wells, New
York, Price, prepaid by mail, 30
cents; paper, 15 cents cloth.

This is the fourth and last number of
Fowler & Wells' series of Hand Books
for home improvement. The publishers
say "How to do Business," is the most
complete and thorough manual of prac-
tical affairs that has yet appeared. It con-
tains, in a condensed form and methodi-
cally arranged, an immense amount of in-
formation on business in all its varied as-
pects—mercantile, manufacturing, me-
chanical, agricultural, etc.—a great deal of
sound and wholesome advice, valuable
hints, timely words of warning, and use-
ful suggestions, and points out very clear-
ly the means of avoiding failure and se-
curing success. To the merchant, the
manufacturer, the mechanic, the farmer,
the clerk, the apprentice, the newspaper
crafter, the book agent, and the student
it is alike invaluable. It teaches how to
choose a pursuit, how to educate oneself
for it, and how to pursue it with certain
success. It deals with principles as well
as with facts, and shows that failure and
success are not mere matters of chance,
but that both have their easily ascertained
causes. It is eminently a practical work,
and adapted to the wants of all classes.
No young man should be without it."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September
is still ahead of every rival in time of de-
livery. It has never failed to be the first
received every month, except for this
month, August, which number has been
misarranged, doubtless, by the mails, and has
not yet arrived. We would be much ob-
liged to the publisher for an extra number,
as we cannot afford to break our extra num-
ber. The illustrations, the receipts, the patterns
and the general miscellany of the September
number, are all up to the high mark of
Godey; and we believe the first number
of every year is a fair sample of the num-
bers to follow, as the Lady's Book never
flags. We observe one change, however,
in Godey's beautifully colored fashion plate
for September; but for which he is not
responsible. The change of the fashion
is so great that two figures have been crowd-
ed off, and the plate presents four instead
of six as heretofore. But we are familiar
with this necessity as exactly the same
change is witnessed every Sabbath in the
church pews.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign
Literature for August is decidedly a su-
perior number, even for this most excel-
lent monthly. For good, pure, high-toned lit-
erature, we know of no equal to the Ec-
lectic. The August number is embellished
with a most superb engraving of Professor
Louis Agassiz. Table of contents—
Progress: its Law and Cause, Whewell's
History of Moral Philosophy in England,
How China is Peopled, The Genius of the
Rev. Charles Kingsley, Lunatic Asylums,
The Wulgar Night, History of the Cross,
The Haunted Ship, The Romance of the
Blood, The Bloody Hand, The Blessings of
Sleep, The Aqueduct of Segovia, Louis
Agassiz, Hammer and Nail, Literary Mis-
cellaneous.

FOWLER & WELLS, New-York, have
issued a small pamphlet entitled "How to
get a Patent," containing all the instruc-
tions necessary for inventors. We pre-
sume it can be procured by enclosing a
postage stamp to their address.

DEMANDS OF THE AGE ON COLLEGE.

Such is the subject of an address delivered
by the Hon. Horace Mann, President of
Antioch College, before the Christian
Convention, at its quadrennial session
held at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5,
1854.

The address makes 96 pages of a very
neatly printed pamphlet, by Messrs. Fow-
ler & Wells, New York. We have read
most of the address and find some most
capital pages. It will bear a close and
studied perusal. Its point of development
is to show "that religion and science
should be reconciled, and should become
co-workers for the blessing of man and
the glory of God. The religious man
must go with the scientific man to study
God in his works. The scientific man
must go with the religious man to worship
God in his temples."

Price 20 cents, free of Postage.

DeBow's mortality statistics show that
the people of the United States are the
healthiest on the globe. The deaths are
three hundred and twenty thousand per
year, or one and one-third per cent. of the
population. In England the ratio is over
two per cent., and in France nearly three
per cent. Virginia and North Carolina
are the healthiest of the States, and have
six hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants
over one hundred years of age.

The Southern Statesman, of Norfolk,
Va., announces that C. H. Foster, Esq.,
has become connected with that paper as
associate editor. Mr. Foster is a young
gentleman of fine intellectual capacities,
which have been developed and streng-
thened by a "liberal education" and by
much self-culture. He has already a con-
siderable reputation as a writer for some
of the first Magazines and Reviews of the
country. He will hardly fail to prove
himself "an acquisition" to our cotem-
porary, the Statesman.

From Europe.

The latest news favors Liverpool 29th
ult., and brings unfavorable advices
from India. The mutiny in the Ben-
gal army is on the increase. The British
has destroyed the Chinese fleet.

The people of Chatham voted on Thurs-
day last, 29th for and 1560 against sub-
scribing in the name of the County to the
proposed Railroad from Fayetteville to the
Coast.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF MR. DOB-
BIN.—The several executive departments
of the general government were closed on
Friday last, as a testimonial of respect to
the memory of Hon. James C. Dobbin,
late Secretary of the Navy.

The Chapel Hill Gazette is author-
ized to state, that Mr. Charles A.
Mitchell has bought one hundred acres on
the top of the highest peak of the Black
Mountain; and that the remains of his
honored father are to be removed there in
the fall.

HIGH-HANDED GAME:—The mail
carrier between Suffolk and Sussex
Court House, was attacked on Thurs-
day last, and robbed of the mail bag,
which was afterwards found with its
contents abstracted. The carrier
states the robbers were unknown to
him. The matter is under investiga-
tion.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The
Legislatures of Tennessee, Virginia, Texas,
Kentucky and Alabama are to elect United
States Senators, at their next sessions.
Tennessee has to choose two. Hunter and
Wise are the prominent candidates in Vir-
ginia. Ex-Governor Powell, Hon. Geo.
W. Johnson, Hon. Wm. Preston, and
Hon. John W. Stevenson are spoken of
in Kentucky by the Democrats. Gen.
McCullough, the Texas Ranger, will
probably, it is said, be Gen. Rusk's suc-
cessor from Texas.

MOREHEAD CITY.—The above, we learn
(says the Beaufort Journal), is to be the
title of the town to be built at the eastern
terminus of the Atlantic and North Caro-
lina Railroad.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER:—A desperate
attempt, was made on Sunday last,
to murder Mr. Keen of Pittsylvania,
Va. A free negro had persuaded Mr.
Keen, to purchase his family, and hold
them until he could procure the money
from Ohio, where he had friends. The
ungrateful villain called Mr. K. up at
an early hour, under pretence of one
of the children being ill, and as he
went from his house, fired at him and
killed. Fortunately a deacon in Mr.
K's hand turned the charge of
shot aside, and saved his life. His
hand is badly wounded. The presump-
tion is that he intended to murder the
entire family and plunder the house.
Previous to making the attempt he had
removed his family. He has as yet
avoided detection but there is a hot
pursuit after him, and he cannot es-
cape.

BRUTAL MURDER.—On the night
of the 24th ult., Mr. William Gant, residing
about six miles from Shelbyville, Tenn.,
was murdered in his bed, and his wife
and son were so badly injured, that it was
believed they would die. After commit-
ting the bloody deed, the murderers car-
ried off about \$1200, mostly in specie.
Great excitement existed among the citi-
zens of Shelbyville, and active measures
were in progress to discover the perpetra-
tors. The negroes on the farm were ar-
rested on suspicion.

PRIVATE CORNER.

SHANDY TRUTH:—If you will fur-
nish us with your proper name, we will
take pleasure in publishing your commu-
cation. This is a rule that must be strict-
ly adhered to on all occasions. Hope you
will write again.

MARRIED.

In Wake County on the 4th inst., by E. A.
HODGE Esq., JAMES H. SCARBROOK Esq., to
Miss LAURE H. youngest daughter of JOHN
T. WALKER Esq.

In Fredrick Co., on Sunday, 12th of July, by
the Rev. PAUL KISTER, Mr. JAMES SCROGG
to Miss MARGARET J., daughter of JACOB and
E. L. THOMAS.

DIED.

In this county, on the 7th inst., MARGARET
D., youngest child of J. and M. Higgin, aged
5 months and 19 days.

Near South Lowell, in Orange county, on
Thursday morning the 16th ult., Elder GEO.
T. COUGLIN, aged about 66 years. He made a
profession of religion more than twenty years
ago, and in a few years thereafter, was ordain-
ed an elder in the Primitive Baptist Church.

In Granville county, on the 22d of June, Mr.
HENRY ROWLAND, aged 88 years.

WATER'S DILEMMA OF WILD CHERRY, the great re-
medy for CONSUMPTION and all other dis-
eases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery the
higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and
as much in proportion is that valuable to be
imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ig-
norant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be
a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMP-
TION, STYPTIC LIVER, COMPLICATED
COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affec-
tions, than any other remedy known, there are
found those so villainously wicked as to con-
coct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mix-
ture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Bal-
sam.

This is to caution dealers and the public gen-
erally, against purchasing any other than that
having the written signature of

SOMETHING NEW!
A FAMILY PROVISION STORE!
MR. L. BENCINI has just received and opened a large supply of all kinds of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
which was the sold cheap for them.
Country produce taken in exchange at
50-1-11